

Rational Approximations to $\sqrt{2}$

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From 'A Course in Pure Mathematics' by G. H. Hardy. Chapter 1, Section 5, Examples III.

In 'Example 2'* from Hardy's 'Pure Mathematics', chapter 1, section 5, examples III, he has us examine a sequence of rational approximations to $\sqrt{2}$, that is:

$$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{7}{5}, \frac{17}{12}, \frac{41}{29}, \frac{99}{70}$$

So these numbers squared are:

$$\frac{1}{1}, \frac{9}{4}, \frac{49}{25}, \frac{289}{144}, \frac{1681}{841}, \frac{9801}{4900}$$

And we discover that their differences from 2 are:

$$-1, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{25}, \frac{1}{144}, -\frac{1}{841}, \frac{1}{4900}$$

In the next 'Example 3' we are asked to prove a theorem, which I do directly following its statement below, starting with the lemma.

Theorem

Show that if $\frac{m}{n}$ is a good approximation to $\sqrt{2}$, then $\frac{(m+2n)}{(m+n)}$ is a better one, and that the errors in the two cases are in opposite directions.

Lemma

Let m , n and a be positive integers

$$\frac{m^2}{n^2} + \frac{a}{n^2} = 2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{(m+2n)^2}{(m+n)^2} - \frac{a}{(m+n)^2} = 2$$

*Hardy doesn't call them 'Exercises' or 'Questions', but that's what they are, i.e.; the problems for the student to sink their teeth into.

Proof of Lemma

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{(m+2n)^2}{(m+n)^2} - \frac{a}{(m+n)^2} = 2 \\
\Leftrightarrow & (m+2n)^2 - a = 2(m+n)^2 \\
\Leftrightarrow & m^2 + 4mn + 4n^2 = 2m^2 + 4mn + 2n^2 + a \\
\Leftrightarrow & 4n^2 - 2n^2 = 2m^2 - m^2 + a \\
\Leftrightarrow & 2n^2 = m^2 + a \\
\Leftrightarrow & 2 = \frac{m^2}{n^2} + \frac{a}{n^2}
\end{aligned}$$

QED

Proof of Theorem

Define the ‘error’ of a rational approximation to $\sqrt{2}$ as the difference between the approximation-squared and 2. So we learn from the Lemma that the error for the $\frac{m}{n}$ approximation of $\sqrt{2}$ is

$$\left| \frac{a}{n^2} \right| = \left| 2 - \frac{m^2}{n^2} \right|,$$

and the error for the $\frac{(m+2n)}{(m+n)}$ approximation of $\sqrt{2}$ is

$$\left| \frac{-a}{(m+n)^2} \right| = \left| 2 - \frac{(m+2n)^2}{(m+n)^2} \right|.$$

The denominator $(m+n)^2$ is always larger than n^2 therefore,

$$\left| \frac{-a}{(m+n)^2} \right| < \left| \frac{a}{n^2} \right|,$$

showing that the approximation $\frac{(m+2n)}{(m+n)}$ for $\sqrt{2}$ has a smaller error than that of $\frac{m}{n}$ and is therefore a better approximation to $\sqrt{2}$.

Furthermore, we also learn from the Lemma that the successive approximations flip to either side of 2 because:

If $\frac{m^2}{n^2} < 2$ then a is positive therefore $\frac{(m+2n)}{(m+n)} > 2$, similarly,

If $\frac{m^2}{n^2} > 2$ then a is negative therefore $\frac{(m+2n)}{(m+n)} < 2$.

QED